

In conclusion I will give the local names for the most common species, which may prove useful to the ornithological visitor to Teneriffe. I think these names may be pretty safely relied upon, though it is almost impossible to make out exactly to which bird some of these names belong.

Egyptian Vulture, "Guirré"; Kestrel, "Cernicalo"; Buzzard, "Aguililla"; Kite, "Milano"; Sparrow Hawk, "Gavilan"; Long-eared Owl, "Coruja"; Barn Owl, "Lechuza"; Great Spotted Woodpecker, "Peto," "Carpintero"; Hoopoe, "Tabobo"; Swifts, "Andoriña"; Swallow, "Golondrina"; Blackbird, "Mirlo"; Ultramarine Titmouse, "Frailero"; Chiffchaff, "Hornero"; Blackcap, "Capirote"; Spectacled Warbler, "Ratonero"; Grey Wagtail, "Pispa," "Alpisa"; Canarian Pipit, "Caminero"; Common Bunting, "Pájaro pollo," "Triguero"; Rock Sparrow, "Chillon," "Gorrion"; Teydean Chaffinch, "Pájaro azul," "Pájaro de Teide," "Pájaro de la Cumbre"; Azorean Chaffinch, "Pempillon," "Tintillon"; Linnet, "Millero," "Triguero" (?); Goldfinch, "Jilguero," "Pintacilgo," "Pintado"; Canary, "Canario"; Raven, "Cuervo"; Rock Dove, "Paloma salvaje"; Barbary Partridge, "Perdiz"; Quail, "Codorniz"; Stone Curlew, "Alcaraván"; Sandpiper, Dunlin, &c., "Patito"; Heron, "Garza"; Terns, "Jarajao"; Gulls, "Gaviota"; Shearwaters, "Pardela."

This list includes nearly all the species likely to be met with in Teneriffe. I have local names for others, but they are either doubtful or simply Spanish translations of the English names.

— VI. — On the Genus *Cyclorhis*, Swains.

By HANS VON BERLEPSCH.

IN a recent number of 'The Ibis' Mr. Selater has published an important account of the genus *Cyclorhis*, which has interested me very much, as I have always given special attention to this somewhat difficult genus of *Vireonidæ*.

Seeing that there are several points in which I do not quite agree with my friend Mr. Selater, I wish to direct once more

the attention of the readers of 'The Ibis' to this already much discussed matter, pointing out where my views are different from those held by the latest authority on that subject.

Mr. Selater lays much stress on the form or thickness of the bills in the species of *Cyclorhis*. It is evident that in several species the bill is much more slender or less high than in others. For instance, I agree that in many northern species, viz. *C. flavipectus*, *virenticeps*, *contrerasi*, and *guianensis*, the bill is more slender than in the southern ones. The group containing *C. nigrirostris* and *atirostris* is still more remarkable for their small and feeble bills, and in this case the form of the bill may be well taken as a criterion to recognize the species. On the other hand, I cannot agree that the southern species, viz. *C. albiventris*, *ochrocephala*, and *altirostris* of Selater's list differ among themselves so constantly in the form of bill as Mr. Selater asserts. As a rule, it is true that *C. altirostris*, Salv., has the bill somewhat higher and thicker than *C. albiventris* and *C. ochrocephala*; but in my collection there are several specimens of *C. albiventris* from Bahia, and a skin from Buenos Ayres of *C. ochrocephala*, which possess bills quite as high as in typical *C. altirostris*, although not so broad on the culmen as in the latter. What I would point out is that in the form of this organ much individual difference is observable, and that it does not seem advisable to make much use of this difference for a key to facilitate the distinction of the species of *Cyclorhis*.

I shall now proceed to point out my views regarding the different species of *Cyclorhis* in the order in which they are given in Mr. Selater's article.

+1. CYCLORHIS FLAVIVENTRIS, Lafr.

Regarding *C. flaviventris yucatanensis*, Ridgw., and *C. insularis*, Ridgw., I am in the same position as Mr. Selater. Not having seen these birds, I am unable to form an opinion about them. The former seems very slightly different from typical *C. flaviventris*, and *C. insularis* ought perhaps rather to be compared with *C. flavipectus subflavescens*. In

fact, I can hardly conceive any difference between Ridgway's description of *C. insularis* and the latter species.

In the Rev. Am. Birds, i. p. 387, Prof. Baird alludes to certain skins of *C. flaviventris* from Guatemala, which lack the black of the lower jaw. I have a similar specimen from Vera Paz, which has the basal half of the under mandible reddish brown like that of the upper, and shows no traces of a plumbeous spot. The bill, further, is much shorter and more feeble than in a specimen from Mexico, the superciliary stripe much paler, the pileum much suffused with brownish, and the olive of the back much darker; wings and tail shorter. I am by no means satisfied that this is simply the young of *C. flaviventris*. But from Prof. Baird's and Mr. O. Salvin's remarks it appears that both forms are to be found together in Guatemala. Prof. Cabanis has also mentioned a specimen of *C. flavipectus* with uniform reddish under mandible.

+2. CYCLORHIS FLAVIPECTUS, ScL.

As Mr. Sclater remarks, specimens from Costa Rica and Veragua are perhaps separable as a subspecies, *C. flavipectus subflavescens* (Cab.). But the points of distinction urged by Prof. Cabanis do not hold good. The yellow of the underparts in the northern form is not more extended, but even sometimes more restricted, paler and more greenish than in typical specimens from the south. Nevertheless the northern bird may be distinguished by the paler greyish olive of the upper parts, the paler rufous superciliary stripe, and darker ashy sides of head and chin, and perhaps by the slightly larger dimensions.

Specimens of *C. flavipectus* from Bogota generally show a much purer and deeper golden yellow on the underparts than those from Venezuela and Trinidad.

+3. CYCLORHIS VIRENTICEPS, ScL.

+4. CYCLORHIS CONTRERASI, TacZ.

I have nothing to add to Mr. Sclater's account of these species.

+5. *CYCLORHIS GUIANENSIS* (Gm.).

In this species much individual variation is observable, and there are specimens of *C. flavipectus* from Porto Cabello, Venezuela, and Trinidad, which somewhat approach to *C. guianensis*, although they show less greyish suffusion on the belly, and have a lighter tip to the under mandible. The brownish suffusion on the ashy pileum is an individual character, and is found in immature specimens of *C. flavipectus* as well as in *C. guianensis*. I should remark, however, that but one specimen from Trinidad in Mus. H. v. B. shows the pileum as clear bluish ash as in *C. guianensis*, other Trinidad skins possessing rather a brownish cap, as do the majority of specimens from Bogota and Venezuela.

Prof. Baird says that *C. guianensis* has the legs dusky. In two skins from British Guiana I found them dusky; but in the majority from the same locality, and in two birds from N.E. Peru, they are rather pale flesh-colour, just as in true *C. flavipectus*.

+6. *CYCLORHIS ALBIVENTRIS*, ScL.

Mr. Sclater expresses his opinion that *C. albiventris* cannot be = *C. cearensis*, Baird, because the latter is stated to possess a decided buff tinge on the belly. Now several of my specimens from Bahia, belonging certainly to *C. albiventris*, show a buff tinge on the sides of the belly, which is wanting in others. *C. cearensis*, Baird, is based on two specimens from Ceara; but Prof. Baird says, "a specimen from Bahia is quite similar."

Therefore I think there cannot be the slightest doubt that *C. albiventris* is a synonym of *C. cearensis*. Mr. Sclater certainly would agree with me that it is quite improbable, or nearly impossible, that two so similar species, only differing in the presence or absence of a buffy tinge to the white belly, should occur in one and the same locality. In fact, the buffy tinge of the belly is rather an individual character, being likewise found in young or freshly moulted specimens of *C. guianensis*; and even specimens of *C. ochrocephala* differ among themselves in that respect, the belly

being in some of them more strongly suffused with ochraceous than in others*.

I have examined a specimen in the Vienna Museum collected near Goiaz (♂, coll. 12th August, 1823) by Joh. Natterer (not distinguished by von Pelzeln from his *C. wiedi*), and have found it to be quite identical with my Bahia skins of *C. cearensis*.

From *C. guianensis*, *C. cearensis* differs in its dusky legs, stouter, higher bill, and the more restricted plumbeous mark of the under mandible; in *C. guianensis* nearly the whole of the under mandible being plumbeous, while in *C. cearensis* the plumbeous colour extends halfway or two-thirds from the base. Further, *C. cearensis* has always a brownish cap, never of so clear a plumbeous grey as in *C. guianensis*. The yellow of the breast and sides is usually much paler and more restricted, the belly purer white to a great extent, and *without any greyish cast*.

The synonymy of this species will stand as follows:—

Thamnophilus guianensis, Pr. Wied (nec Gm.), Beitr. iii. (1831), p. 1016 (Campo geral).

Cyclorhis cearensis, Baird, Rev. Am. Birds, i. (1866), p. 391 (Ceara and Bahia).

Cyclorhis albiventris, Scl. & Salv. Nomencl. Av. Neotr. 1873, p. 156 (typ. de Bahia).

Cyclorhis wiedi (partim), Pelzeln, Orn. Brasil. p. 74 (specim. ex Bahia & Goiaz).

Hab. Para (*Mus. Brit. fide Gadow*); Pernambuco (*fide Gadow*); Ceara (*Baird*); Bahia (*Baird, Scl. & Salv., Berlepsch*); Goiaz (*Natterer*).

+7. CYCLORHIS OCHROCEPHALA, Tsch.

Tschudi evidently confounded several species under the above name when he stated that his *C. ochrocephala* inhabits "Brasil. merid., Buenos Ayres, Bolivia, and Peru"†; but his

* Although Prof. Baird did mention the buff tinge as a distinguishing character of *C. cearensis*, he would probably lay greater stress on the fact that in *C. cearensis* the greyish tinge of *C. guianensis* is altogether absent.

† The bird from Bolivia would be *C. viridis* (Vieill.), and that from Peru *C. guianensis* (Gmel.).

diagnosis certainly applies to the species which Mr. Selater and I myself take for it.

Comparing specimens from S. Paulo, Rio Grande do Sul, and Buenos Ayres, I do not find any constant differences between them.

Syn. *Cyclorhis guianensis*, Swains. (nec Gmel.); *C. viridis*, Cab., Gadow, Sel. & Salv., Durnf., White (nec Vieill.!).

Hab. Prov. Rio: Rio de Janeiro (Natterer, Sel. & Salv., Mus. H. v. B.); S. Paulo (Natterer & Duschanek in Mus. H. v. B.); Rio Grande do Sul (Jhering in Mus. H. v. B.); Argentina, Buenos Ayres (Burm., Durnf., Mus. H. v. B.); Corrientes (White, two spec. exam. by H. v. B.).

8. *CYCLORHIS WIEDI*, Pelzeln (not admitted by Mr. Selater).

Mr. Selater says "*C. wiedi* of Pelzeln (Orn. Bras. p. 74), of Parana, is also barely separable." In my mind *C. wiedi*, Pelzeln, is as perfectly valid a species as many others admitted by Mr. Selater. It combines the long rufous superciliary stripe of *C. cearensis* with the uniform rufous under mandible (without any trace of plumbeous spot) of *C. ochrocephala*.

I have examined one skin of this species, kindly submitted to my inspection by Mr. Selater, which belongs to his collection. It is a typical *C. wiedi*, Pelzeln, "♀," collected near Engenho do Gama, Matogrosso, July 27, 1826, by the late Joh. Natterer. This bird generally agrees in coloration with *C. cearensis* of Bahia, having the broad rufous superciliary stripe extended, as in that species, to the sides of the nape; but there is not the slightest trace of a plumbeous spot at the base of the lower mandible. The bill seems to be more slender, the legs paler, the breast and the sides of the body of a brighter and deeper yellow; the back of a brighter more yellowish olive-green; the belly more suffused with buff or rusty than in *C. cearensis*.

Unfortunately, I have not yet examined the specimens from Cuyaba, Matogrosso, and Rio Paraná (coll. Natterer) which are in the Vienna Museum, but I have little doubt that

they also belong to this species, with long rufous supercilia and uniform rufous under-mandible.

Mr. von Pelzeln unfortunately confounded *C. cearensis* with his *C. wiedi*, saying in the diagnosis, "rostro brunneo, mandibulae basi in individuis nonnullis plumbea." His specimens from Bahia (*Sello*) and Goiaz (*Natt.*) are undoubtedly referable to *C. cearensis*.

Prof. Baird, in *Rev. Am. Birds*, p. 392, under the name of *C. viridis*, describes a female from Paraná (S. I. no. 20, 976), which evidently belongs to *C. wiedi*. He describes his bird as follows:—"Bill rather dusky, under mandible somewhat darker, but without a distinct spot as in *C. guianensis*. Forehead ochrey brown, this colour extending narrowly above and beyond the eye to the nape."

The synonymy of this species will stand as follows:—

Cyclorhis wiedi, Pelzeln, *Orn. Bras.* (1868), pp. 74, 137, 138, partim! (excl. specim. ex Bahia & Goiaz), typ. ex Matogrosso & Paraná.

Cyclorhis wiedi, Gadow *, *Cat. Birds B. M.* viii. (1883), sub *C. ochrocephala*.

Cyclorhis viridis, Baird (nec Vieill.), *Rev. Am. Birds*, i. (1866), p. 392 (Paraná), excl. syn. et specim. ex Bolivia.

Hab. Matogrosso (*Natterer*) ; Paraná (*Natterer* & *Page*, in U.S. Nat. Mus.).

9 (Selater's no. 8). *CYCLORHIS ALTIROSTRIS*, Salv.

I do not understand why Mr. Selater does not accept the term "*viridis*" for this species. Azara's description of his "*Habia verde*," on which Vieillot based his *Saltator viridis*, is as clear as it could be. In the French translation of Azara it is said, "Un trait rougeâtre qui prend aux narines, passe au dessus des yeux," and further, "Le bec est rouge de corail, terne en dessus, bleu en dessous."

This, I should think, is enough to prove that neither *C. ochrocephala* nor *C. wiedi*, the only species which touch the frontiers of Paraguay, can come into the question. Moreover,

* Gadow refers *Thamnophilus guianensis*, Pr. Wied, as a synonym to *C. wiedi*, but Pr. Wied's description evidently belongs to *C. cearensis*.

I have received the very bird from Asuncion in Paraguay, which proved to be quite identical with *C. altirostris*, Salvin, from Tucuman *.

At one time Mr. Selater† correctly referred his Bolivian skin to *C. viridis*, Vieill., but more recently he has transferred that name to the species of S.E. Brazil and Argentina, which is entitled to the name of *C. ochrocephala*, Tschudi. That the term *C. altirostris* imposed on *C. viridis* by Mr. O. Salvin is an appropriate name cannot, in my mind, justify us in abandoning the old name *C. viridis*, Vieill., about the correct application of which there can be not the slightest doubt.

C. viridis (Vieill.), then, is a near ally of *C. cearensis*, Bd., but is larger in all its dimensions, and has a larger, stouter, usually higher bill. The olive of the upper parts is duller and more of a greyish tint; the yellow of the breast is duller or more greenish yellow; the abdomen more suffused with rusty.

Its synonymy is:—Azara, "Habia verde," no. 89, undè *Saltator viridis*, Vieill., Enc. Méth. ii. (1820), p. 793 (typ. ex Paraguay).

Laniagra guianensis, d'Orb. & Lafr. Synops. Av. i. (1837), p. 9; d'Orb. Voy. Ois. p. 160 (Corrientes, Arg.: Chiquitos, Yungas, Ayupaya, & Rio Grande, Bolivia).

Cyclorhis viridis, Sel. P. Z. S. 1858, p. 448 (Paraguay & Bolivia); id. Cat. Coll. Am. B. p. 46, no. 280 (Bolivia); Baird (part.), Rev. Am. B. i. p. 392 (Boliv. ex Selater).

Cyclorhis altirostris, Salv. Ibis, 1880, p. 352 (typ. ex Salta).

Hab. Paraguay (Azara & Rohde); N. Argentina, Salta (Durnford, Mus. Salv. & Godm.); Tucuman (Schulz, Mus. H. v. B.); Bolivia (Mus. Selater & d'Orbigny).

10 (Sel. no. 9). *CYCLORHIS NIGRIROSTRIS*, Lafr.

11 (Sel. no. 10). *CYCLORHIS ATRIROSTRIS*, Sel.

It is difficult to form an opinion about this new species, as the specimen described is evidently in immature plumage;

* Cf. Berl. Journ. f. Orn. 1887, p. 5.

† Sel. Cat. Coll. Am. Birds, p. 46, no. 280.

but I may remark that a young bird of *C. virenticeps*, Sel., in my collection, has the upper and under mandible uniform blackish, thus differing from adults of that species, which have the upper mandible pale-coloured. May not the coloration of the bill in the new species be due to immaturity also? Otherwise the affinities of the new species are certainly with *C. nigrirostris*, as Selater remarks, not with *C. virenticeps*.

In consequence of what I have said in the preceding pages, the species of *Cyclorhis* should, according to my views, stand as follows :—

— 1. *CYCLORHIS FLAVIVENTRIS*, Lafr. S. Mexico, Guatemala.

+ 1 *a.* *CYCLORHIS FLAVIVENTRIS YUCATANENSIS*, Ridgw. Yucatan.

— 2. *CYCLORHIS FLAVIPECTUS*, Sel. Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad.

+ 2 *a.* *CYCLORHIS FLAVIPECTUS SUBFLAVESCENS* (Cab.). Costa Rica, Veragua.

+ 2 *b.* *CYCLORHIS INSULARIS*, Ridgw. Cozumel Isl.

— 3. *CYCLORHIS GUIANENSIS* (Gmel.). Cayenne, Brit. Guiana, Amazonia sup. (et infer. ?).

+ 4. *CYCLORHIS CEARENSIS*, Baird. Brasil. or. (Para? to Bahia), Goiaz.

— 5. *CYCLORHIS VIRIDIS* (Vicill.). Paraguay, Tucuman, Salta, Bolivia.

+ 6. *CYCLORHIS WIEDI*, Pelzeln. Matogrosso, Parana.

+ 7. *CYCLORHIS OCHROCEPHALA*, Tschud. Rio Janeiro, Rio Grande do Sul, Argentina or. & occ.

— 8. *CYCLORHIS VIRENTICEPS*, Sel. Ecuador occ., Peru sept. occ.

— 9. *CYCLORHIS CONTRERASI*, Tacz. Peru sept. in montibus.

+ 10. *CYCLORHIS NIGRIROSTRIS*, Lafr. Bogota, Antioquia.

+ ? 11. *CYCLORHIS ATRIROSTRIS*, Sel. Ecuador.

According to my views the following key for determining the species of *Cyclorhis* would be the most natural one :—

A. Bill stout, upper mandible pale.

N.B.—The young of *C. virenticeps* is an exception.

a. Base of lower mandible more or less plumbeous*.

a'. Belly yellow like breast.

a''. Lower parts intense yellow 1. *flaviventris*.b''. Lower parts pale yellow 1 a. *flaviv. yucatanensis*?

b'. Belly white, greyish white, or ochraceous.

c'. Pileum pure cinereous in adults, suffused with brownish in immature plumage. Legs flesh-coloured or dusky.

d''. Belly nearly pure or rusty white. Legs always flesh-coloured.

e'''. Upper parts bright yellowish olive; supercilia deep chestnut; sides of head and chin ashy white 2. *flavipectus*.f'''. Upper parts greyish olive; supercilia bright rufous; sides of head and chin { 2 a. *flavip. subflavescens*,
darker cinereous { 2 b. *insularis*?e'''. Belly suffused with ashy; legs sometimes dusky 3. *guianensis*.

d''. Pileum always suffused with brownish; legs dusky plumbeous.

g'''. Smaller, bill moderately stout. 4. *cearensis*.h'''. Larger, bill very stout. 5. *viridis*.

e''. Pileum mostly green; legs pale flesh-coloured.

i'''. Pileum uniform green 8. *virenticeps*.k'''. Pileum green mixed with chestnut 9. *contrerasi*.

b. Base of lower mandible never plumbeous; bill uniform reddish.

c'. Rufous superciliary stripe ending above the eye 7. *ochrocephala*.d'. Rufous superciliary stripe protracted to the sides of the occiput or nape. . 6. *wiedi*.

B. Bill small, upper mandible always black.

c. Bill black, basal third of lower mandible flesh-coloured 10. *nigrirostris*.d. Bill uniform black 11. *atrirostris*?* Some specimens of *C. flaviventris* and *C. flavip. subflavescens*, perhaps immature birds, lack the plumbeous on the base of the under mandible.